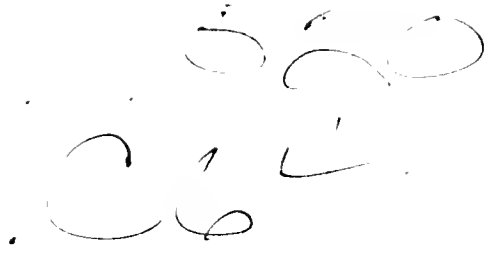

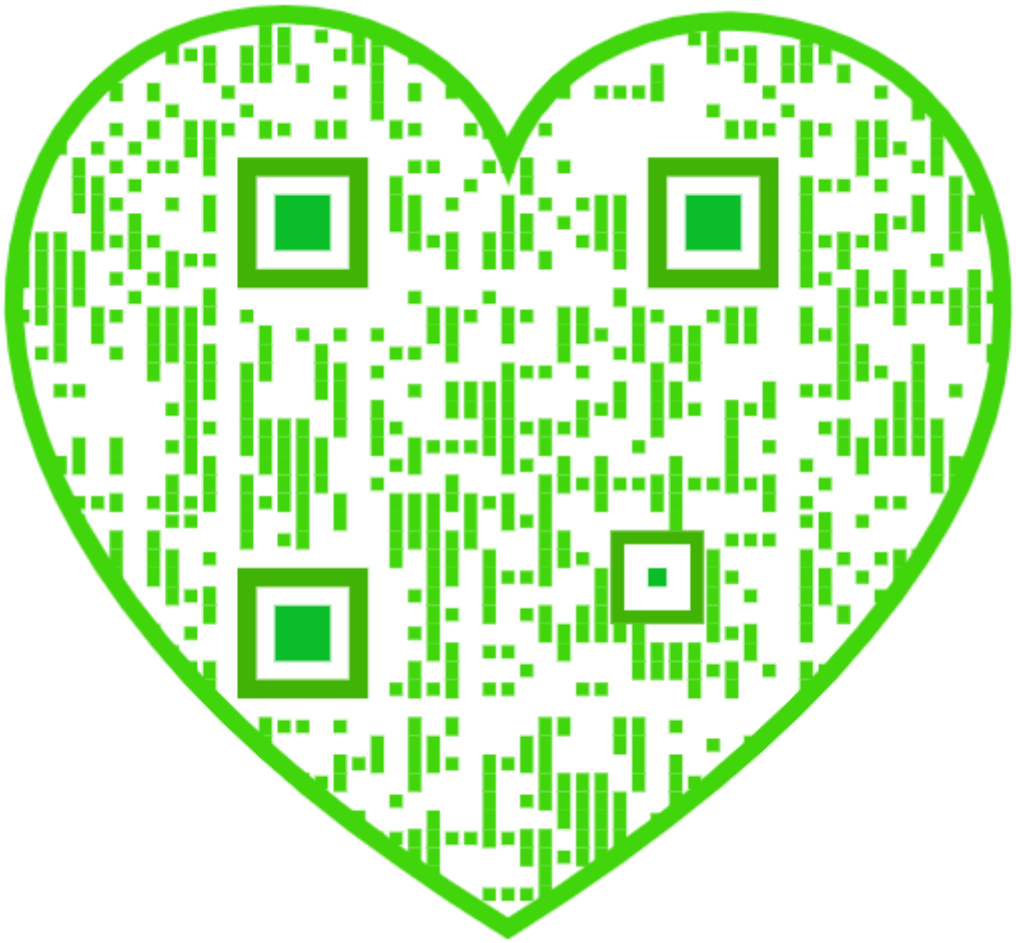

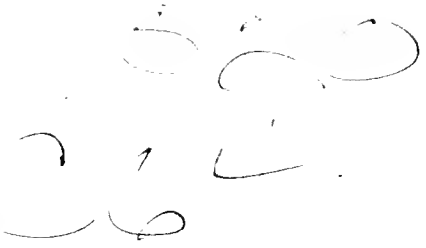

CLUTE'S

Actual Measurement System

AND KEY TO

Scientific Dress Cutting.

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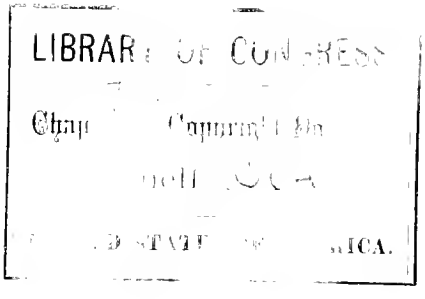
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** CLUTE'S **

Actual Measurement System

AND

Key to Scientific Dress Making.

NO PASTEBOARD CHARTS, SLIPS, SCALES OR PROPORTIONATE MEASURES,

But Simply Apply These Instructions to a Tailor's Square.

Invaluable to Practical Cutters,

Sewing Girls and the Home Dressmaker.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTEREST OF LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WEARING APPAREL AND DRESS MAKING IN GENERAL.

BY

J. REDFIELD CLUTE,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year of 1891 by J. Redfield Clute, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

PREFACE.

I have long seen the want of a system of dress cutting that you might call a common sense system, that is, one that combines simplicity, variety and perfectness. The reason all other systems have been so hard to learn, is that they are too complicated, even the inventors and their instructors cannot give pupils a clear and comprehensive reason for making any dots or lines. They say to make it as the system tells you and it will come out all right, and that is all the satisfaction you get. But if you study my system you will see that from years of experience and constant study that I have at last invented a system, that is not only perfect in measurement, but is so simple that any pupil can see and understand the reason for making every dot and line. I am aware that you are presented with so many so-called tailor systems of actual measurement that you now ask what is actual measurement. In answer I will say that it is **Not** a system that uses slips, proportioned scales or pasteboard charts, but simply one that cuts according to the measures taken in whatever part of the form you are drafting.

There are always two ways to do everything, a right way and a wrong way, the right way is always the easier, the same as it is always easier to tell the truth than a falsehood; this brings to our mind that when a child we told our parents a falsehood, and that one caused us to tell others, so it is in a poor system of dress cutting, they average the measures and smooth it over to make it look easy to you, but to have perfect results you must have a solid foundation to work on, so have a system of actual measurement that will always tell the truth.

J. REDFIELD CLUTE.

OUR SYSTEM.

The cheapest is not always that which costs the least money; but in an article of this kind, it is the one from which you derive the most benefit.

We do not claim that the price of our system is less than all others, and we know that it is not the highest price, but we have placed the price within the reach of all who wish to advance in the Art of Dress Cutting and **have the very best.**

For in our system we have the foundation and the root of all principles of cutting, and still is so simple that a child can learn it. Dress-makers are readily seeing that the Tailors' Actual Measurement System is the only perfect one. Don't mistake a Tailor's Division System for an Actual Measurement one, for the Division System only gives you a proportionate pattern of whatever measure you are drafting—the same as **Charts, and Charts,** if not, **should be a thing of the past** in this progressive age. The successful Modiste is the out-reaching and ever-looking one—for something new and an improvement in her method of cutting, and not the one who gets in an old rut and stays there, and is satisfied to use some old style system without the latest improvements (that was used before our forefathers), and says she is perfectly pleased with her system, and that she **never** has any trouble, and gives perfect satisfaction to her customers (and still she knows this is not true), I would say to such a one, you had better hang up in your shop the old motto that "we are never too old to learn."

NEVER GET DISCOURAGED.

Some ladies get discouraged easily, and think they ought to learn this system sooner than they do. It is not hard to learn; on the other hand, it is very simple—others have learned, why can't you? It is no reason that you can't learn, simply because it takes you a little longer than your neighbor; as a rule the one who spends the most time in learning, retains it longest.

Don't give it up, for if you have any trouble, all you have to do is to write to us and we are always willing to do all we can to help you make a success. Study this system thoroughly and for your reward you will be a most perfect and practical cutter.

A REQUEST.

We kindly ask every person that buys this system, to forward your full name and address to us as soon as you purchase it, whether the agent you buy of says he will do it or not. Take this upon yourself to do and you will find it to your interest. J. R. CLUTE, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE SQUARE AND CURVE RULE.

Clute's graduated square and curve rule is especially adapted for these instructions as it has $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, also the $\frac{1}{2}$ inches are numbered same as the whole inches. Use the $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wherever you want to use only half of a measure—for example, say your width of back is 13 inches, in making a draft you only use half of this, and instead of looking for $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, look for 13 in the $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

For the benefit of those not accustomed to using a square, I would say study it

thoroughly, that you may know what a $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is, before studying the instructions for cutting. You will notice that the curve rule (which goes with every square) on one side is marked *right side* and the other *left side*. Bear this in mind, as you are referred to it in your instructions.

HOW TO STUDY.

Any one can be a practical cutter, if you thoroughly study these instructions, and by having some one read them to you, you can learn as well as if you took oral instructions. Be sure and number each line and dot as you make them, just as they are numbered in the cuts (until you have learned to make your drafts without instructions). This will save you looking at the cuts to find where a certain line or dot is.

Learn how to draw the back first; next the front, and then the sleeve. Each dot and line is numbered, which is the name of that dot or line. Make your dots and lines consecutively as they are numbered. For example, the first thing you do is to make line 1, next line 2, next dot 3 and then dot 4, and so on until you have finished your pattern. In this way you will find it very simple and easy to learn. Whenever you are instructed to make a dot or line a certain number of inches, you may know that it is always that distance, unless you are afterward instructed differently.

SUPPOSITION MEASURES.

WAIST.

1. Neck, 13.
2. Height of scye, 10.
3. Bust, 36.
4. Waist, 24½.
5. Front No. 1, 19½.
6. Front No. 2, 13½.
7. Width of chest, 13.
8. Under arm, 8.
9. Length of shoulder, 5½.
10. Width of back, 13.
11. Length of back, 16.
12. Back shoulder height, 14¾.
13. Whole shoulder height, 33.
14. Height of darts, 5½.
15. Hip, 40.

SLEEVE.

16. Arms eye No. 1, 14.
17. Arms eye No. 2, 10.
18. Shoulder to elbow, 13½.
19. Shoulder to wrist, 23.
20. Elbow, 10.
21. Inside length, 17.
22. Hand, 8.
23. Centre of back to elbow, 18.

SKIRT.

24. Front. 25. Left side. 26. Right side. 27. Back.

HOW TO TAKE MEASURES.

After you understand this system of cutting you will see that the fit of your garment depends wholly on the measure you take. Never take a measure hurriedly, for with an imperfect measure you cannot expect a perfect fit. Pay close attention to your instructions and you will not find it difficult to take a measure. First, tie quite a good size cord around the waist, very tight; push it down as low as you wish the waist to come. If it will not stay where you want it in front and back,

place a pin in it to hold it down. The measures to be taken are as above given. Take all lengths of waist to lower part of cord.

Take Neck Measure inside of collar, loose.

Height of Scye is taken from the crossing of two lines, one under, and one in front of the arm size, to center of neck in back; take this measure tight. The square can be used nicely in taking this measure by placing the long part of the square snug up under the arm and let the short end of square pass up in front of arm; then take this measure from inside corner of square.

Bust Measure is taken not tight or too loose, but just an easy measure. Stand to the back of your customer, and place the tape measure over the fullest part of the bust, close up under the arms, over the fullest part of shoulder blades in back.

Waist Measure. Take quite tight unless you wish the garment to fit loose.

FRONT No. 1. Take from prominent bone in back of neck to waist cord in center of front.

FRONT No. 2. Take from waist cord in center of front, to a point at neck as high or low as you wish the neck of the dress to come.

Width of Chest. Take above the fullest part of bust, from one arm hole to the other, or as wide or narrow as you want the dress.

Under Arm. Place your tape measure close up under the arm and take as long as you want the waist under the arm. It should come to the top of hips.

Length of Shoulder. Place a pin wherever you want the lowest part of shoulder to come, then measure 1½ inches from prominent bone in back of neck toward the pin; now from this point measure to the pin.

Width of Back. Take from one arm-hole to the other, over the fullest part of shoulder-blades. The width of back can be made wide or narrow, according to your taste or style.

Length of Back. Take from prominent bone in back of neck to lower part of waist cord

Back Shoulder Height is taken from the point you have taken the length of back to the pin you have placed in the shoulder.

Whole Shoulder Height is the continuation of the back shoulder height over the front shoulder to the waist cord in center of front.

Height of Darts. Take the front dart as high as you want above the waist cord, make back dart ½ inch higher.

Hip Measure. Take 5 inches below waist cord in front and back, slightly raised at each side.

Arms Eye No. 1. Place tape measure close up under the arm, and take this measure quite tight over the pin placed in shoulder.

Arms Eye No. 2. Place tape measure under the arm, same as for arms eye No. 1, and take this over fleshy part of arm quite tight, 3 to 4 inches below lower point of shoulder.

Shoulder to Elbow. Take from pin placed in shoulder to the point of elbow.

Shoulder to Wrist is the continuation of shoulder to elbow to bone in wrist, or length desired. To take the two last measures place the hand on hips.

Elbow. Place the tape measure around the prominent part of elbow, with the arm straight, then bend the arm; this will give you the proper size of elbow, so that your sleeve will not bind when it is made.

Inside Length. Take from where the sleeve joins the waist, down the inside of arm, opposite where you took shoulder to wrist measure.

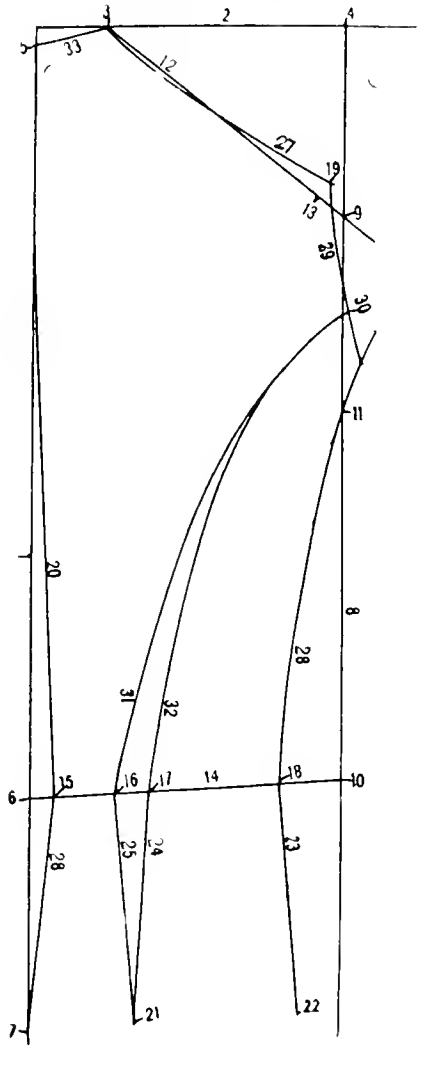
Hand Measure. Take over largest part of hand. If you want a very tight fitting sleeve take the wrist measure too.

Center of Back to Elbow. Raise the arm so that you could draw a horizontal line across the back and arm, bend the elbow, and take this measure from central seam of back to the elbow.

Skirt Measure. Take whatever length is desired.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE BACK.

BACK DIAGRAM.



Line 1. Is drawn 1½ inches from edge of paper.

Line 2. Same as draft, square with Line 1.

Dot 3. Is 1½ inches from Line 1. (See Note 1.)

Dot 4. Is one half width of back measure from Line 1.

Dot 5. Is ⅜ inch from Line 2.

Dot 6. Is length of back measure from Dot 5.

Dot 7. Is 5 inches from Dot 6.

Line 8. Square with Line 2 from Dot 4.

Dot 9. Is 4 inches from Dot 4.

Dot 10. Is length of back measure from Dot 4. (See Note 2.)

Dot 11. Is the under arm measure from Dot 10.

Line 12. Is drawn from Dot 3 through Dot 9.

Dot 13. Is ¼ inch more than the length of shoulder measure from Dot 3.

Line 14. Is drawn from Dot 6 to Dot 10.

Dot 15. Is ½ inch from Dot 6.

Dot 16. Is 1¼ inches from Dot 15. (See Note 3.)

Dot 17. Is ¾ inch from Dot 16.

Dot 18. Is 2¾ inches from Dot 17. (See Note 4.)

Dot 19. Is back shoulder height measure from Dot 15.

Line 20. Draw this line from Dot 15

to Line 1, 4 inches from Dot 5.

Dot 21. Is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more from Dot 7 than Dot 16 is from Dot 6.

Dot 22. Is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch more from Dot 7 than Dot 18 is from Dot 6.

Lines 23, 24, 25 and 26. Draw these lines straight, as seen in draft.

Line 27. Place Letter A at Dot 3, right side of curve rule up. (See Note 5.)

Line 28. Place Letter B at Dot 18, right side of curve rule up. Draw this line through Dot 11.

Line 29. Place Letter A at Dot 19, right side of curve rule up. Draw this line to Line 28, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from Dot 11. (See Note 6.)

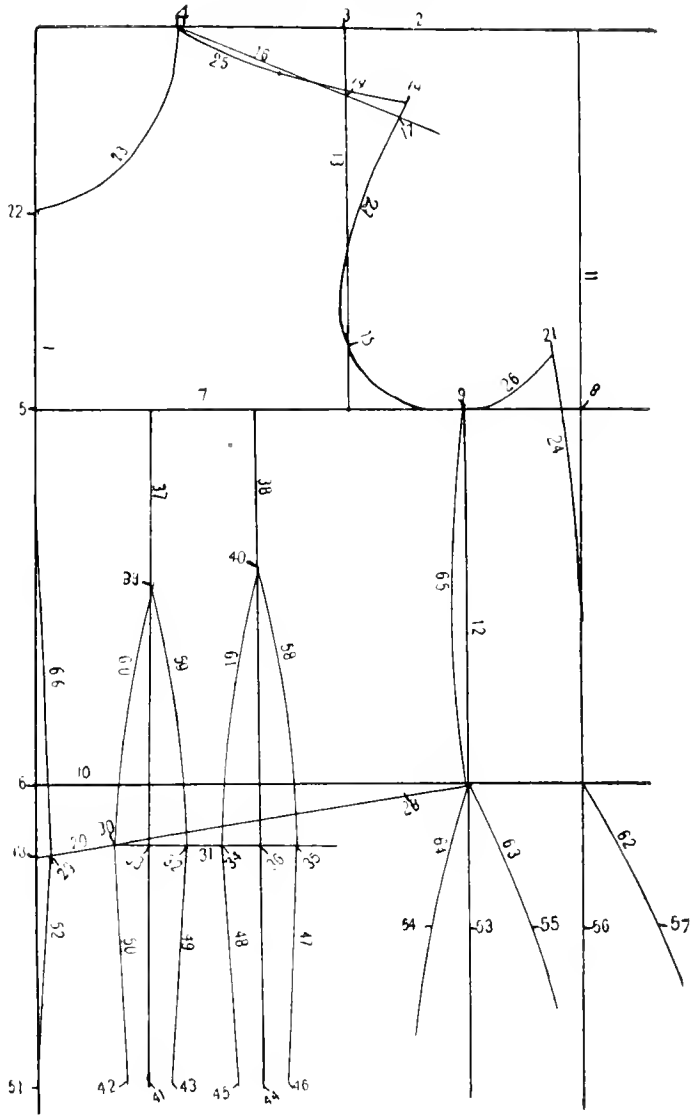
Dot 30. Is one third the entire length of Line 29. (See Note 7.)

Line 31. Place Letter E at Dot 30, right side of curve rule up; draw to Dot 16.

Line 32. Before moving the rule place one finger on the rule opposite Dot 11. Move bottom of rule to Dot 17 and draw same as draft.

Line 33. Draw from Dot 3 to Dot 5 with a slight curve.

FRONT DIAGRAM.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FRONT.

Lines 1 and 2. Same as 1 and 2 in back draft.

Dot 3. Is $\frac{1}{8}$ of chest measure from top of Line 1.

Dot 4. Is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{8}$ the distance from Line 1 to Dot 3.

Dot 5. Place $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the top of Line 1, and make this dot height of seye measure. See Note 8.

Dot 6. Is under arm measure from Dot 5.

Line 7. Draw same as draft straight from Dot 5.

Dot 8. Place the width of back measure in the half inches (or half of your back in whole inches) at Dot 5, and make this dot at half of your bust measure (in whole inches).

Dot 9. Is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from Dot 8. See Note 9.

Line 10. Draw same as draft.

Line 11. Draw same as draft, square with Line 2, through Dot 8.

Line 12. Draw square with Line 7 from Dot 9, at least 5 inches past Line 10.

Line 13. Draw square with Line 2 from Dot 3 to Line 7.

Dot 14. Is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Dot 3.

Dot 15. Is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Line 7.

Line 16. Draw from Dot 4 through Dot 14, same as draft.

Dot 17. Is length of shoulder measure from Dot 4.

Dot 18. Place $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Dot 4 and make this dot front No. 1, measure. See Note 10.

Dot 19. Place back shoulder height at Dot 18, and make this dot whole shoulder height. (See Note 11.) (Use tape measure.)

Line 20. Draw same as draft.

Dot 21. Measure Line 28 in back, draft from Dot 18 to arm-hole and make this the same distance from Line 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from line 11, same as draft.

Dot 22. Is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than Front No. 2. Measure from Dot 18.

Line 23. Use neck curve, draw from Dot 4 to Dot 22.

Line 24. Place Letter J at Dot 21 (left side of curve rule up), draw to Line 11, midway from Line 7 to Line 10.

Line 25. Place Letter A at Dot 4, draw to Dot 19, same as you did in back draft. (See Note 5.)

Line 26. Place Letter H at Dot 9 (right side of curve rule up), draw to Dot 21.

Line 27. Let front arm curve touch Line 7, Dot 15 and Dot 19 all at the same time, draw from Dot 19 to Line 7.

Dot 28. This dot is made in order to find out how much there is to be taken up in darts. First measure the distance in back draft from Dot 15 to Dot 16, say it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, place this measure at Dot 17 and continue to measure to Dot 18, say this is 4 inches, now place this measure at Dot 18 in front draft and make Dot 28 at waist measure in half inches or half the waist in whole inches, now measure the distance from Dot 28 to Line 11, this will give you the amount you are to take up in darts.

Dot 29. Is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from Dot 18. Now deduct this $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the amount you are to take up in darts and divide the balance in two darts. Say you have 3 inches left, this will give you $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for each dart.

Dot 30. Is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from Dot 29. (See Note 12.)

Line 31. Draw square with Line 1 from Dot 30, same as draft. (See Note 13.)

Dot 32. Is the distance of your front dart from Dot 30.

Dot 33. Is the center from Dot 39 to Dot 32.

Dot 34. Is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from Dot 32. (See Note 14.)

Dot 35. Is the distance of back dart from Dot 34.

Dot 36. Is the center from Dots 34 to 35.

Line 37. Draw square with Line 7 through Dot 33, same as draft.

Line 38. Same as Line 37, through Dot 36. (See Note 16.)

Dot 39. Is height of dart measure from Dot 33.

Dot 40. Is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch higher than Dot 39.

Dot 41. Is 5 inches from Dot 33.

Dots 42 and 43. Are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Dot 41.

Dot 44. Is 5 inches from Dot 36.

Dots 45 and 46. Are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Dot 44.

Lines 47, 48, 49 and 50. Are drawn straight, same as draft.

Dot 51. Is 5 inches from Dot 18.

Line 52. Is drawn same as draft.

Dot 53. Is 3 inches from Line 10.

Dot 54. Is $\frac{3}{4}$ inches from Dot 53.

Dot 55. Is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from Dot 53.

Dot 56. Is 3 inches from Line 10.

Dot 57. Is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from Dot 56.

Line 58. Place Letter K at Dot 40, left side of curve rule up. Draw same as draft.

Line 59. Draw same as Line 58.

Line 60. Draw same as Line 58, right side of curve rule up.

Line 61. Draw same as Line 60.

Line 62. Place Letter K at junction of Lines 10 and 11, left side of curve rule up, and draw same as draft.

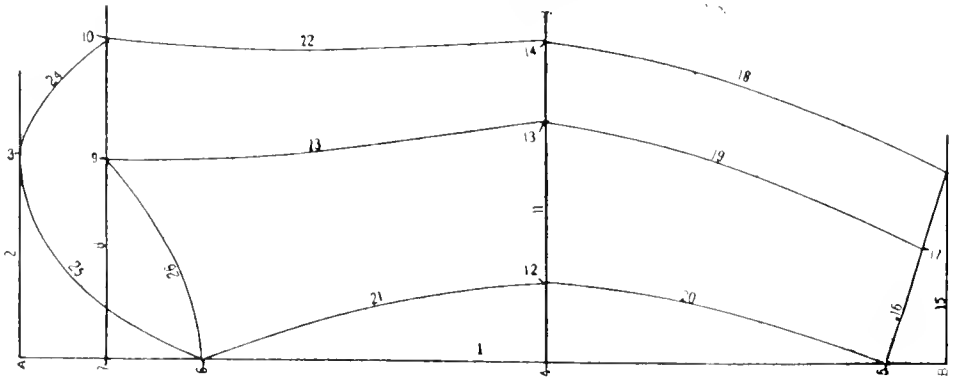
Line 63. Draw same as Line 62.

Line 64. Place Letter J at junction of Lines 10 and 12, right side of curve rule up; draw same as draft.

Line 65. Place Letter B at Dot 9, left side of curve rule up; draw same as draft.

Line 66. Draw from Dot 29 to Line 1, 2 inches from Dot 5. (See Note 15.)

SLEEVE DIAGRAM.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SLEEVE.

To draw this sleeve use arms' eye measure No. 1. Remember you draft both the upper and under halves of the sleeve at the same time.

Commence by drawing—

Line 1. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from edge of paper, the length of shoulder to wrist measure. Make a dot at the top of this line; call this Dot A, and one at the bottom; call this Dot B.

Line 2. Draw square with Line 1 from Dot A.

Dot 3. Is 2 inches less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the arm's eye measure from Dot A.

Dot 4. Is shoulder to elbow measure from Dot A.

Dot 5. Is 1½ inches from Dot B.

Dot 6. Is inside measure from Dot 5.

Dot 7. Place width of back measure in half inches, or half the width of back in whole inches, at Dot 4, and make this dot center of back to elbow measure in the whole inches.

Line 8. Draw square with Line 1 from Dot 7.

Dot 9. Is 2 inches less than one-half the arms' eye measure from Dot 7.

Dot 10. Is one inch more than one-half the arms' eye measure from Dot 7.

Line 11. Draw square with Line 1 from Dot 4.

Dot 12. Is 2 inches from Dot 4.

Dot 13. Is 1 inch less than one-half the elbow measure from Dot 12.

Dot 14. Is 1 inch more than one-half the elbow measure from Dot 12.

Line 15. Draw square with Line 1 from Dot B.

Line 16. Is 1 inch more than one-half the hand measure from Dot 5 to Line 15.

Dot 17. Is 1 inch less than one-half the hand measure from Dot 5.

Line 18. Place Letter K at Dot 14, left side of curve rule up, draw to the junction of Lines 15 and 16.

Lines 19 and 20. Draw with the same curve as Line 18, same as draft.

Line 21. Place Letter K at Dot 12, with right side of curve rule up.

Line 22. Place Letter K at Dot 10, right side of curve rule up.

Line 23. Draw same as Line 22.

Line 24. Place Letter H at Dot 3, left side of curve rule up, draw from Dot 3 to Dot 10.

Line 25. Place Letter H at Dot 3, right side of curve rule up, draw from Dot 3 to Dot 6.

Line 26. Place Letter L at Dot 6, right side of curve rule up, draw from Dot 6 to Dot 9.

FOR CHILD'S DRAFT.

TO DRAFT THE BACK.

Make dot 3, 1¼ inch from line 1. Make dot 9, 3 inches from dot 4. You don't need lines 31 and 32. Balance of pattern make same as for an adult.

TO DRAFT THE FRONT.

Draw the front same as for an adult, except there are no darts and dot 9 should be only 2 inches from dot 8.

TO DRAFT THE SLEEVE.

Make dot 5, 1 inch from dot B; dot 10, ½ arms' eye from dot 7; dot 12, 1½ inches from dot 4. Balance of sleeve same as for an adult.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR A PLAIN THREE GORED SKIRT.

FOR FRONT GORE.

Draw lines 1 and 2 same as in back draft; make dot 3, or line 2, ⅛ of your waist measure; make dot 4, 1 inch from dot 3 towards line 1; make a 2 inch dart in center from line 1 to dot 4; make dart 4½ inches long; make dot 5, on line 1, ½ inch from line 2; draw a curved line from dot 4 to dot 5; make dot 6, or line 1 whatever length you want the gore, from dot 5; make dot 7, 12 inches from dot 6 for width of gore at bottom, draw line 8 curved at top from dot 4 to dot 7.

FOR SIDE GORE.

Draw same as front gore, except make a dot on line 2, 1 inch from line 1, and

draw a curved line from this dot to line 1, 4½ inches below dot 6, and place the dart in the center between this new dot and dot 4.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR A FIVE GORED SKIRT.

FOR FRONT GORE.

Draw same as front gore of the three gored skirt, except it is only three inches wide at the top and no dart, and 6 inches wide at the bottom.

SIDE GORES.

Both side gores are drawn alike and drawn like the front gore, except it is 3½ inches wide at top; then make a dot ½ inch from line 1 on line 2; draw a curved line from this dot to line 1, 4½ inches below line 2; curve the gores slightly at the top, same as three gored skirt and make them nine inches wide at bottom.

NOTES.

Note 1. When your neck is 14 inches or more, make dot 3, 1¾ inches from line 1.

Note 2. After you understand cutting thoroughly, you will see that dot 10 should be made in accordance to the amount of slope your customer has from the under arm seam to the central seam of the back. Your supposition measure, when you make a draft, will give you ⅜ inch slope, but if you need more you can make it whatever you want to. For example, suppose you want ¾ inch slope, then make a dot the difference between ⅜ and ¾ inch above dot 10, then line 14 will be drawn from your new dot 10 instead of the one made first. To find out how much slope a lady has, you can lay your tape measure straight across the back at waist, then push the waist cord down as far as you can with your finger, then by your eye you can tell how much slope to give her.

Note 3. To make dot 16, gives you the width of central piece of back at waist. This width varies from 1 inch to 1¾ inches, in proportion to the size of waist and style.

Note 4. To make dot 18, gives you the width of the side body piece at waist. You are instructed to make this 2¾ inches, but it is left with you to make this whatever width you choose, in proportion to both the size of your waist and the width from dot 15 to 16. For example, if you only wanted to make the width from dot 15 to 16, 1 inch wide for the same size waist, you would make the side body piece wider, say 3 inches.

Note 5. You can give as much or little curve to the shoulder as you like, according to the amount of hollowness your customer has in shoulder.

Note 6. Line 29 can be drawn at any point on line 27 between dot 11 and 2 inches above dot 11. It is usually drawn 1¼ inches from dot 11, but must never come below dot 11.

Note 7. Dot 30 can be made anywhere on line 29, according to your taste.

Note 8. The 1¾ inches you deduct from the scye measure is the amount of your neck in the back after the seam is taken up.

Note 9. To make dot 9, gives you the width of the under arm gore. This you can make as wide as you please, in proportion to the size of the bust. For a child it should only be 2 inches wide.

Note 10. Another way to make dot 18 is to deduct the amount used in the neck in the back, say 1½ inches from front No. 1, and make this dot the balance of your measure from dot 4, on line 1.

Note 11. To make dot 19, gives you the height of shoulder in the front, it may come above or below dot 17. To explain why you use this measure in this way, first remember that this measure is the entire amount from center of waist in back to center of waist in front. You have already used the back shoulder height out of this, so you only use the balance of it to get the height of shoulder in front.

Note 12. Dot 30 gives you the distance from dots 29 to 30. This distance can be made more or less, according to your taste.

Note 13. Whenever dot 18 is only ¾ inch or less from dot 6, you need not draw line 31, but place your darts on line 20.

Note 14. This gives you the distance between your darts, which can be made more or less, according to your taste.

Note 15. To draw line 6 gives you a French swell bust. If you think your customer needs more swell, make a dot ½ inch out from line 1, and 2 inches below dot 5, then draw line 66 to this dot, and also draw a line from this new dot to dot 22. Also, if your customer is very hollow chested, make a dot ½ inch from dot 22 on line 23, then draw a line from the top of your first line 66 to this last dot. This will take out the fullness that always occurs.

Note 16. The darts can be sloped back by sloping lines 37 and 38.

Note 17. In tracing, if line 14 slopes very much, it will make line 32 shorter than line 31, in that case trace line 32 ½ inch beyond dot 30, then arms eye to line 28.

TESTING MEASURES.

Be sure and test each measure before cutting your patterns; also, test your hip measure; measure across both back pieces 5 inches below the waist line; say this is 5¾ inches; place this measure at dot 51 in the front, and continue across both pieces of the front, by measuring from dot 51 to 42, from 43 to 45, from 46 to 55, from 54 to line 62, 1 inch below dot 57; if this does not come what half your hip measure is, make dots 57 and 55 more or less distance from lines 11 and 12, according to the deficiency.

Also, test the arm's eye of both front and back; the two together should measure about 1½ to 2 inches more than your arm's eye No. 1, and the arm's eye of the sleeve pattern should measure at least 2 inches more than the arm's eye of the waist pattern.

TRACING PATTERNS ON LINING.

THE FRONT.

Trace the front first. In all patterns allow seams extra from your tracing, except the arm's eye and neck, which you must cut on the line you have traced. Lay the patterns on the linings crossways the cloth. Commence by tracing the outside lines of darts, then the waist line points from dot 29 to 30, then to 35, then

at the junction of lines 10 and 12. Now at bottom of line 52, in front, to dot 29, up line 66 to line 1, to dot 22, line 23 to dot 4, line 25 to dot 19, around arm size from dot 19 to dot 9, line 65 to line 63, then line 63.

THE UNDER ARM GORE.

Trace the waist line first, then line 64 to line 12, up line 12 to dot 9, line 26 to dot 21, line 24 to line 11, line 11 to line 62, then line 62.

THE CENTRAL PIECE OF BACK.

Trace the waist line first, then line 26 to dot 15, line 20 to line 1, line 1 to dot 5, line 33 to dot 3, line 27 to dot 19, line 29 to dot 30, line 31 to dot 16, then line 25.

THE SIDE BODY PIECE OF BACK.

Trace the waist line first, then line 24 to dot 17, line 32 to dot 30 (see note 17), line 29 to line 28, line 28 to dot 18, then line 23.

THE UPPER HALF OF SLEEVE.

First trace the elbow points, then line 16, lines 18 and 22, lines 20 and 21, lines 24 and 25.

THE UNDER HALF OF SLEEVE.

Trace elbow points, then line 16 to dot 17, lines 19 and 23, lines 20 and 21, then line 26.

BASTING.

The more basting you put in a garment the easier it will be for you to make it. First get your waist lines even, then baste from waist line up, and then from waist line down. It is a good plan to baste across the front from dot 15 to line 1. When you trace your pattern you can trace a line across here, then you will have that to go by; also baste across the back pieces about where dot 11 comes.

In putting the shoulder together hold the back shoulder full to the front; never stretch the front. In basting your pieces together be very careful to baste in the marks of the tracing wheel.

In putting the sleeve in of course it has to be fitted to the arms size of the waist, but as a rule the inside seam of the sleeve should come about where dot 15 in the front comes.

DRESS-MAKERS.

Are made special inducements to handle and furnish their apprentices with our system. You will find it to your interest, as it requires none of your time to teach it.

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J. R. CLUTE,

Minneapolis, Minn.

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We are always ready and willing to answer all questions pertaining to cutting, basting, putting together, making, styles, etc.

To ladies who have purchased this system: If ever you have any trouble in drawing any pattern, make a draft of the pattern the best you can, write and tell us your trouble, send it to us, and we will correct your mistake, so that you will have no further trouble with that style of draft. A stamped, addressed envelope must be forwarded for the reply; also, if you send us a pattern to be criticised, send an extra 2 cent stamp for the return of pattern.

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You can be a **local agent,** you can be a **State agent,** or you can be a **traveling agent.**

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In another page in this book you will find a sample page of our measure books, which no practical cutter or amateur dress-maker can afford to be without. Each Each book contains one hundred measure sheets printed on fine heavy paper, and only cost you 50 cents, which is only ½ a cent a measure. Who would not pay that, rather than write the names of each measure down? Also this book affords you a record of your measures, and is nicely covered with iron check-board.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Sample Page of Our Measure Books.

Date..... *Name*.....

Address .....

Price..... *To be fitted*.....

To be finished..... *Style*.....

.....

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WAIST.	No.	SLEEVE.	No.
Neck.....		Arms Eye No. 1	
Height of Scye.....		Arms Eye No. 2	
Bust.....		Shoulder to Elbow.....	
Waist.....		Shoulder to Wrist.....	
Front No. 1.....		Elbow.....	
Front No. 2		Inside length.....	
Width of Chest.....		Hand	
Under Arm		Centre of Back to Elbow.....	
Length of Shoulder.....			
		SKIRT.	
Width of Back.....			
Length of Back.....		Front.....	
Back Shoulder height.....		Left side.....	
Whole Shoulder height.....		Right side.....	
Height of Darts.....		Back.....	
Hip.....		.....	

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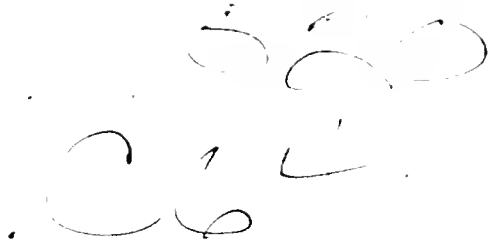

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